

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1963

Sharman and Co. Ltd., Church Street, Peterborough

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

I.

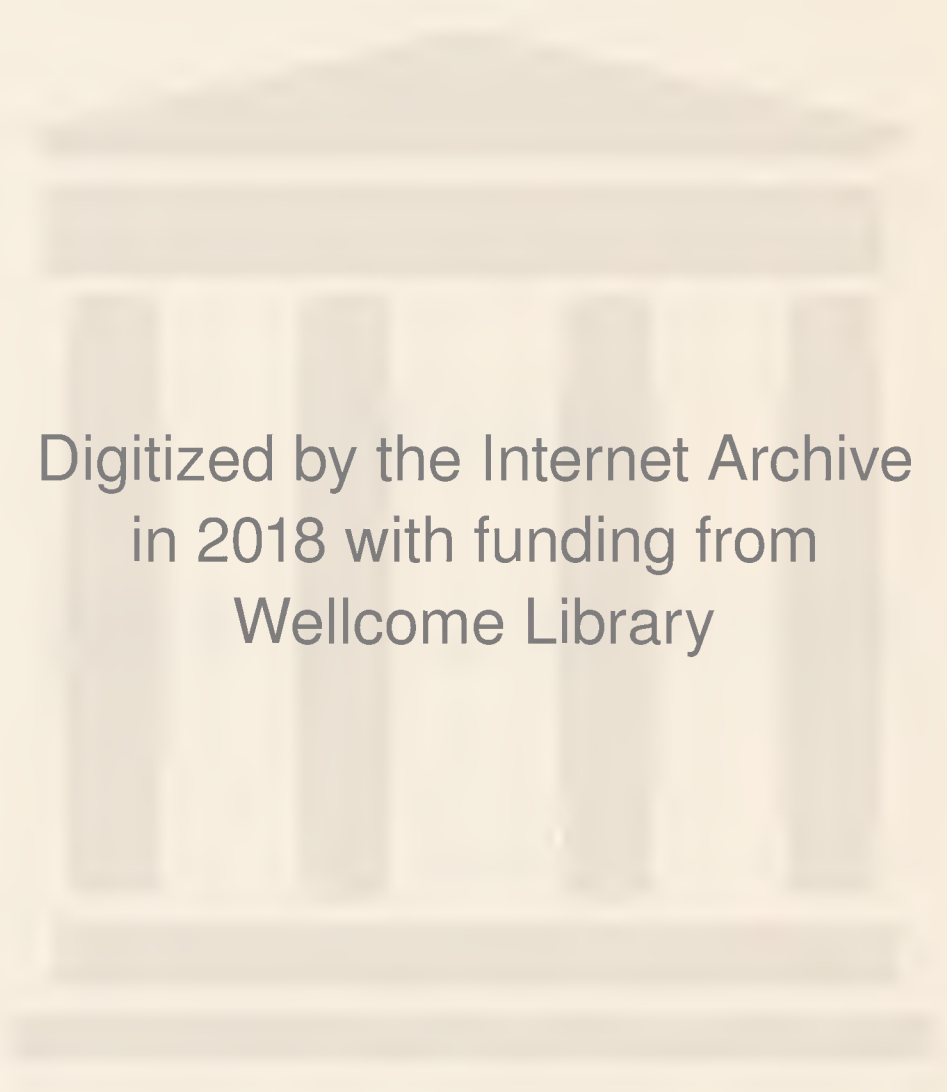
REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT, 1963

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE
(as at 31st December, 1963)

Chairman:
COUN. MRS. M. SWIFT

Vice-Chairman:
COUN. F. L. MACKMAN

THE MAYOR, COUN. C. E. HALL (*ex-officio*)
THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL, COUN. C. W. SWIFT (*ex-officio*)
THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, ALD. R. W. WESTCOMBE, M.B.E.
(*ex-officio*)

ALD. J. A. BARTRAM, O.B.E.
ALD. A. L. ROBINSON, M.B.E.

COUN. D. W. BRACEY	COUN. M. W. JEFFREYS
COUN. W. F. CANNON	COUN. J. G. MEDCALF
COUN. C. E. HALL	COUN. P. E. PALMER
COUN. C. V. HALL	COUN. H. S. ROBINSON
COUN. J. E. HALL	COUN. R. TOPLEY
COUN. T. H. HILL	COUN. MRS. P. I. WEAVER

Medical Officer of Health:
W. G. SMEATON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law

City Health Department,
Town Hall,
Peterborough.

Telephone No. 2241, ext. 28.

To: The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report
for the year 1963.

As you will note in the body of the report the statistics are again
very satisfactory and compare favourably with those of England and Wales.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. SMEATON.

October, 1964.

SECTION 1

STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for Peterborough is 63,780, which shows an increase of 350 over that of last year. The natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths was 501.

Birth Rate

The crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 19.74, while the index rate was 18.75. The national figure was 18.2.

The number of live births born during 1963 was 1,259, of which 641 were males and 618 were females. There were 95 illegitimate births during 1963, an increase of 10 on the previous year.

There was a decrease in the number of stillbirths during the year, the total figure being 17 as compared with 26 during 1962. The stillbirth rate was 13.3 as compared with the national figure of 17.2.

Death Rate

The crude Death Rate for the year was 11.88 per 1,000 population while the index Death Rate was 12.71. The national figure for 1963 was 12.2.

There were 375 deaths due to circulatory diseases, showing an increase of 42 on the previous year. 108 of these deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system, an increase of 15 compared with last year. Deaths from coronary disease accounted for 143, an increase of 2 on last year's figure.

Malignant diseases accounted for 126 deaths, an increase of 5 on the 1962 figure. Of these 28 were due to carcinoma of the lung and bronchus, a decrease of 2 compared with last year.

Deaths due to motor vehicle accidents were 12, a decrease of 3 compared with the 1962 figure. The number of deaths due to all other accidents was 14 as compared with 20 in 1962.

Infant Mortality Rate

26 infants under the age of 1 year died during 1963. This is an increase of 9 over the previous year. The Infant Mortality Rate was 20.65 as compared with the national figure of 21.1.

Maternal Mortality Rate

No deaths occurred under this heading during 1963.

SECTION II

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There was a considerable increase in the overall number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1963 compared with last year, this being mainly due to the number of measles and dysentery notified.

Scarlet Fever

Only 1 case of scarlet fever was notified during the year.

Diphtheria

Once again no cases of this disease were notified during 1963.

Measles

741 cases of measles were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

20 cases of whooping cough were notified during 1963.

Acute Pneumonia

There were 10 cases of pneumonia notified during 1963, this being a decrease of 14 on last year's figure.

Puerperal Pyrexia

During 1963 there were 34 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified compared with 56 cases in 1962.

Acute Poliomyelitis

It is again most pleasing to note that there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified during 1963.

Dysentery

93 cases of dysentery were notified during 1963 whereas there were 16 such cases during 1962.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during 1963 was 29, this being an increase of 4 on the 1962 figure.

Food Poisoning

17 cases of food poisoning were notified during 1963 compared with 1 case in 1962.

SECTION III

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

The Weather

1963 was a dry year.

The complete year showed a deficit of 1.41 inches when compared with the average yearly rainfall of 21.15 inches recorded at the Sewage Purification Works, Fengate, Peterborough.

Records of the rainfall at the Sewage Purification Works were kindly supplied by the City Engineer's Department, and Table VII, showing the rainfall month by month, will be found in the Appendix.

Housing

The number of persons on the waiting list on 1st January, 1964, was 959, which shows a decrease of 46 as compared with the figure at 1st January, 1963.

In accordance with the proposals submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the requirements of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, the original number of unfit houses recommended for demolition was 427 and this programme has been completed. In 1963 the Council recommended that a further 93 houses be dealt with during the next five years. Details of total houses dealt with to the end of 1963 are shown in the summary below:—

Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	425
Houses dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	64
Houses owned by City Council and dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	...	500

Water Supply

There has been no change in the source of the Corporation's supply.

During the year all treated water was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examination of raw and chlorinated water at source, also of mains water, made weekly by Public Health Laboratory, Peterborough Memorial Hospital. In addition, bacteriological and chemical examination of raw water at source made monthly, and mains water six monthly, by independent analyst. The raw water usually falls into Class 1 (excellent). Only occasionally at one source at times of low water table does it fall below that standard. The only treatment of the water is simple chlorine when it enters the supply mains at source. The chlorinated water put into supply from both sources is always "very satisfactory".

The water is not plumbo-solvent.

Chlorination is the only action required and taken in respect of any form of contamination.

The average daily consumption in the city was 3,354,000 gallons, which represents an increase of 32,000 gallons per day over last year and a consumption of 52.59 gallons per head per day. In addition, 2,078,000 gallons were supplied to neighbouring authorities, representing an increase of 174,000 gallons per day on the 1962 figure. The number of dwellings in the city with direct water supplied by tap in the house was 20,628 and the number supplied by standpipe 169.

I append below reports on examinations of raw and treated waters :—

Report on examination of raw water

ETTON:— Water taken from Pumping Station at 8.20 a.m. 7/8/63.

WILSTHORPE: —Water taken from Pumping Station at 10.10 a.m. 7/8/63.

	<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
This water contains per million parts:—		
Total Solids dried 180 C. ...	480.0	515.0
Suspended Matter ...	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine ...	32.0	24.9
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate ...	0.21	1.03
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite ...	0.002	0.0
Free and saline Ammonia ...	0.068	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.020	0.004
Temporary Hardness ...	240.	235.
Permanent Hardness ...	92.	141.
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄ ...	0.12	0.12
pH value ...	7.2	7.2
Appearance ...	Clear & bright in both	
Odour and Taste ...	Normal	
Colour (Hazen Units) ...	Less than 5	
Heavy Metals ...	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine ...	Absent	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs. ...	2	3
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs. ...	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs. ...	0	0
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs. ...	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs. ...	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) ...	Absent in 100 mls.	

Mineral Analysis:—

						Parts per million:—	
						<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
Dissolved Oxygen (16°C.)	...	...	...	...	...	5.3	3.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	24.2	16.5
Calcium as Ca	...	...	...	...	...	117.6	134.4
Magnesium as Mg	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	10.1
Sodium as Na	...	...	...	...	...	45.5	30.5
Carbonates as CO_3	...	...	...	...	...	144.0	144.0
Chlorides as Cl	...	...	...	...	...	35.5	32.0
Sulphates as SO_4	...	...	...	...	...	109.2	128.0
Nitrates as NO_3	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	2.7
Silicates as SiO_2	...	...	...	...	...	13.0	13.0
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0
Fluorine as F	...	...	...	...	...	0.29	0.17

Probable Composition per million parts:—

Calcium Carbonate, CaCO_3	...	...	...	...	240.0	240.0
Calcium Sulphate, CaSO_4	...	...	...	...	73.4	130.6
Magnesium Sulphate, MgSO_4	...	...	...	...	59.4	44.8
Magnesium Chloride, MgCl_2	...	...	...	...	—	3.0
Sodium Sulphate, Na_2SO_4	...	...	...	...	14.8	—
Sodium Chloride, NaCl}	...	...	...	...	58.5	49.6
Sodium Nitrate, NaNO_3	...	...	...	...	1.2	3.6
Sodium Silicate, Na_2SiO_3	...	...	...	...	33.5	26.4
Sodium Fluoride, NaF}	...	...	...	...	0.64	0.38
Iron as Fe_2O_3	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0

Observations:—

ETTON:— This water falls into Class 1 (“excellent”) of the Ministry of Health’s classification of piped water supplies. The chlorine dosage of 0.3 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

WILSTHORPE:— This water falls into Class 1 (“excellent”) of the Ministry of Health’s classification of piped water supplies. The chlorine dosage of 0.4 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

Report on examination of treated water

Mark 1: 14 Bread Street, Peterborough, taken 11.45 a.m. 11/6/63.

2: City Engineer's Dept., Town Hall, Peterborough, taken 12 noon
11/6/63.

3: 575 Lincoln Road, Peterborough, taken 12.15 p.m. 11/6/63.

	1.	2.	3.
This water contains per million parts:—			
Total Solids dried 180°C.	492.00	490.00	492.00
Suspended Matter	Absent	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine	39.10	39.10	39.10
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	1.03	1.03	1.03
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free and saline Ammonia	0.048	0.048	0.048
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.016	0.008	0.008
Temporary Hardness	245.00	245.00	245.00
Permanent Hardness	87.00	87.00	87.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.04	0.00	0.08
pH value	7.20	7.20	7.20
Appearance	Clear and bright in all three		
Odour and Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal
Colour (Hazen Units)	Less than 5	Less than 5	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	0.25	0.20	0.20
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	3	6	5
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs.	0	2	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.	2	5	4
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.

Observations:—

These waters all fall into Class 1 ("excellent") of the Ministry of Health's classification of piped water supplies.

Public Slipper Baths

The number of persons using the Corporation's Public Slipper Baths was 24,192, which represents a weekly average of 465. This is an increase of 11 persons a week as compared with 1962. Once again the number of males who made use of the facilities was far in excess of the females. The number of old age pensioners who made use of the Baths was 427 as compared with 352 in the previous year.

Open Air Swimming Pools

The Public Swimming Pool was open to the public from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily from 4th May to 15th September. The number of bathers was 115,042 and the number of spectators was 21,388. This shows an increase in swimmers and an increase in spectators compared with the 1962 figures of 104,948 swimmers and 20,453 spectators. Regular samples of water were taken from the pool and submitted for laboratory examination. All the samples showed the water to be of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for use in the Swimming Pool.

The Swimming Pool uses water from the town main supply, both for the initial filling and make-up purposes, the source being the Lincolnshire limestone. The water is continuously circulated during opening hours through the filtration plant, being turned over every six hours. It is chemically treated for the removal of impurities and sterilised by chlorination prior to entering the pool.

Public Cleansing and Scavenging

There are approximately 23,000 moveable ashbins in the city.

Drainage and Sewerage

(1) Foul Sewerage:

Foul sewerage within the city is adequate with the exception of the Gunthorpe area where flooding is experienced in Fulbridge Road during heavy storms. The flooding is caused by the Gunthorpe pumping station delivery on excess volume into the North-East Orbital Sewer which extends from Fulbridge Road to the Sewage Disposal Works.

Ministry approval has now been obtained to relieve the North-East Orbital Sewer by diverting the whole of the flow from Gunthorpe to the Western Trunk Sewer.

Tenders for this work will be invited during 1964.

(2) Surface Water Sewerage:

Surface water drainage is generally adequate, but flooding has been experienced in the past in the Fitzwilliam Street area.

Heavy flooding was experienced here in August, 1963, but this has now been relieved by increasing the overflows in Broadway and Cattle Market Road.

SECTION IV

MISCELLANEOUS

International Certificates

During the year 657 International Certificates were franked in the Department. These were made up as follows:—

Smallpox	...	...	...	521
Cholera	...	...	...	96
Others	...	...	...	40

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47

It was not found necessary to compulsorily remove any persons under the above Act during the year.

Medical Examinations

90 medical examinations were carried out for persons entering the employment of the Corporation and 4 were carried out for the Combined Police Authority.

Area of the City in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	10,022
Population: Census 1961	...	...	...	...	...	62,031
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	63,430
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1963)	...	...	...	...	...	*63,780
Density of Population: Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	6.36
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1962)	...	...	...	...	...	20,496
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1963)	...	...	...	...	...	20,797
Housing Density: Houses per acre	...	...	...	...	...	2.08
Mean number of occupants per house	...	...	...	...	...	3.07
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	£2,385,375
Product of a Penny Rate (1963/1964)	...	...	...	...	...	£9,835/2/8.4d.

*Statistics in this Report are based on this estimate of resident population.

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Live Births							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	596	568	1164
Illegitimate	45	50	95
Total Live Births							641	618	1259
Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population:									19.74
Index Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population:									18.75
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births:									7.55 %

							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	17
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	17
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births:									13.3
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population:									0.27
Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) per 1,000 population:									19.00
(Comparability Factor 0.95)									

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Numbers during year	403	355	758
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population:			11.88
Index Death Rate per 1,000 population:			12.71
(Comparability Factor 1.07)			

Maternal Mortality

(Number of women dying as a result of childbirth—
Heading No. 30 in the Registrar-General's Short List)

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total Births</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	0.00

Infant Mortality

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one year of age) ...	17	9	26
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births—Total			20.65
„ „ „ „ „ „ —Legitimate			19.76
„ „ „ „ „ „ —Illegitimate			31.58

Neonatal Mortality

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age) ...	13	5	18
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:			14.30

Early Neonatal Mortality

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one week of age) ...	11	4	15
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:			11.91

Perinatal Mortality

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Still Births and Deaths under one week)	17	15	32
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births:			25.08

OTHER STATISTICS, 1963

Deaths from Coronary Disease, Angina (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	143
„ „ other Cardiac Conditions (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	81
„ „ Malignant Neoplasm (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	126
„ „ Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	0

TABLE I
BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH-RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1963

Figures for the City of Peterborough, and, where available,
for England and Wales.

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian population</i>	
BIRTHS:—			
Live	1259	19.74	18.2
Still	17	0.27	
DEATHS:—			
All causes	758	11.88	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	—	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	—	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	1	0.01	0.06
Influenza	9	0.14	0.07
Smallpox	—	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	63	0.99	0.78
NOTIFICATIONS:—			
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00	0.005
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.00	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	—	0.00	0.01
Scarlet Fever	1	0.01	0.37
Whooping Cough	20	0.31	0.74
Diphtheria	—	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	—	0.00	0.04
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00
Measles	741	11.62	12.78
Pneumonia	10	0.16	0.31
Acute poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis):—			
Paralytic	—	0.00	0.00
Non-paralytic	—	0.00	0.00
Food poisoning	17	0.26	0.12
Acute encephalitis:—			
Infective	—	0.00	0.00
Post-infectious	—	0.00	0.00
Malaria	—	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	93	1.45	0.67
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	0.00	0.02

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	
MORTALITY:—			
Infant Deaths under one year of age	26	20.65	21.1
Infant Deaths under four weeks of age	18	14.30	14.2
Infant Deaths under one week of age	15	11.91	—
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Births</i>	
Women dying as a result of childbirth	0	0.00	—
NOTIFICATIONS:—			
Puerperal Pyrexia	34	26.65	—

TABLE II
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963

<i>Causes of Death as given in the Registrar-General's Short List</i>	<i>Numbers</i>			<i>Rates per 1,000 pop.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Deaths</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Tuberculosis, Other ...	1	—	1	0.015	1.319
Syphilitic Disease ...	—	1	1	0.015	1.319
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Measles ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Malignant Neoplasm: stomach	8	8	16	0.251	21.108
Malignant Neoplasm: lung, bronchus ...	26	2	28	0.439	36.939
Malignant Neoplasm: breast ...	—	19	19	0.298	25.065
Malignant Neoplasm: uterus	—	3	3	0.047	3.957
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	25	35	60	0.941	79.155
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	2	1	3	0.047	3.957
Diabetes ...	2	2	4	0.062	5.277
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	49	59	108	1.693	142.481
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	93	50	143	2.242	188.654
Hypertension with heart disease	2	9	11	0.172	14.511
Other heart disease ...	31	39	70	1.097	92.348
Other circulatory disease ...	18	25	43	0.674	56.728
Influenza ...	6	3	9	0.141	11.873
Pneumonia ...	35	28	63	0.987	83.113
Bronchitis ...	35	10	45	0.705	59.366
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2	3	5	0.078	6.596
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	2	8	0.125	10.554
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	4	5	0.078	6.596
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	3	1	4	0.063	5.277
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	4	—	4	0.063	5.277
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Congenital malformations ...	9	2	11	0.172	14.511
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	29	33	62	0.972	81.794
Motor vehicle accidents ...	8	4	12	0.188	15.831
All other accidents ...	6	8	14	0.219	18.469
Suicide ...	2	3	5	0.078	6.596
Homicide and operations of war	—	1	1	0.015	1.319
TOTALS	403	355	758		

TABLE III
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1963

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified														Total Deaths
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods—Years												Age 65 & over	
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-			
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever (excluding paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	741	27	61	107	80	125	321	14	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	20	3	4	—	2	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	10	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	30	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	93	—	2	6	4	5	17	11	—	5	3	2	—	38	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	1	3	—	5	—

TABLE IV
TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25-	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
35-	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55-	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS. 1963	13	8	2	6	—	—	1	—
Totals, 1962	14	6	3	2	4	—	—	1
Totals, 1961	6	1	—	2	2	1	—	—

TABLE V
TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. on Register 1/1/63 ...	199	156	18	10
Notified during 1963 ...	17	11	2	8
Removed during 1963 ...	20	18	1	—
No. on Register 31/12/63	196	149	19	18

TABLE VI HOUSING STATISTICS

Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1963	...	...	...	1005
New Applications received during the year	...	...	...	428
			TOTAL:	1433
Number of Applicants housed or removed from Register during 1963				261
Applications cancelled during the year	...	...	...	213
			TOTAL:	474
Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1964	...	...	...	959
Number of Houses erected by Council—1963				
Houses—2 and 3 bedroom type	...	...	...	90
Aged Persons Bungalows	...	...	...	4
Aged Persons Flats	...	...	...	8
Single Persons Flats—1 bedroom	...	...	...	8
			TOTAL:	110

TABLE VII
RAINFALL AT SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS, FENGATE,
PETERBOROUGH—1963

1963		Total Inches	Difference from Average		% of Average	Wettest Day	
			Deficit	Excess		Day	Amount
January	...	0.79	1.53		34.1	3	0.45
February	...	0.40	1.35		22.9	6	0.15
March	...	3.05		1.93	272.2	29	1.12
April	...	1.70		0.95	227.0	30	0.25
May	...	1.34	0.09		93.6	1	0.25
June	...	2.06	0.02		99.1	28	0.53
July	...	1.64	0.74		68.9	5	0.38
August	...	2.76		0.88	146.8	17	0.64
September	...	2.00		0.05	102.6	1	0.91
October	...	0.99	0.68		59.3	6	0.54
November	...	2.73		1.26	185.8	28	0.52
December	...	0.25	2.07		10.8	3 days	0.06
		19.71	6.48	5.07		Mar. 29	1.12
			Deficit 1.41				

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

II

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1963

(J. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., CERT.R.SAN.I.)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1963

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., CERT.R.SAN.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

K. R. ENDERBY, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

F. H. FREE, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

T. A. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.P.H.I.E.B.

A. MORTON, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.P.H.I.E.B.

M. J. FIRMEDOW (Pupil)

A. N. VENTERS (Assistant)

Clerks:

MISS J. LIVESLEY

MRS. F. M. WOOD

MISS R. UPEX

(Part-time)

Rodent Operators:

D. SHORES

W. CATER

Public Health Inspector's Department,
Town Hall,
Peterborough

1964

To: The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year 1963, this being my fifteenth and the fifty-third submitted to the City Council.

Every year I seem to mention the introduction of new legislation and this year is no exception. The Meat Regulations have completely revolutionised the approach to meat inspection. To date, although the Local Authority has had a duty to provide for the inspection of meat and other foods within their district, it has not been obligatory upon them to inspect all meat prior to it being sold in the shop. The obligation was primarily on the Retailer, as it is an offence to sell unsound food. Now, however, the Local Authority must provide for the inspection of all food animals in the Slaughterhouse and the Inspector must have a personal distinguishing mark with which to mark meat which has been passed fit for food. The Local Authority can also make a head rate charge for this service.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act which received the royal assent in July 1963, is described as an act to make fresh provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in offices or shop premises and provides for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in certain railway premises: to amend certain provisions of the Factories Act, 1961 and for purposes connected to the matters aforesaid. This Act will not be put into operation until 1964.

Finally, another set of Milk (Special Designations) Regulations have been made this year to be introduced next year, changing the title of "Tuberculin Tested" as a designation for raw milk to "Untreated". This is a logical development as all milk is now produced by tuberculin tested cows.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. HALL,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints for the year was 713 including 306 complaints of infestations of rats and mice. The number of both of these complaints has risen from last year.

All the complaints were investigated and in many cases a large number of re-inspections had to be made before the nuisances were abated.

HOUSING ACT, 1961 AND HOUSING (MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION) REGULATIONS, 1962

During the year a special effort was made to deal with houses in multiple occupation and particulars were taken. These visits were all made in the company of a representative of the Fire Services. In certain cases when the Owner of the premises realised that work had to be done, the premises were sold for single occupation. The occupants of the house found themselves alternative accommodation and presumably some other house became a house in multiple occupation. The discovery of a house in multiple occupation is mostly as a result of complaints by people living in the district and/or the police. Sometimes they are discovered because of applications for rehousing by the City Council.

Many of this type of house is occupied by immigrants and it is found that the Pakistanis live in bachelor establishments and keep themselves to themselves. It has been decided to consider houses so occupied as purely bachelor establishments and to have completely communal feeding, cooking and sanitary arrangements, allowing two beds to the average size of bedroom. A further argument to the use of the house as a communal establishment is the appointment of one of the occupants as a Caretaker who looks after the house, cleaning, cooking, shopping, etc., whilst the others go out to work. These arrangements, when the Fire Officer has also been satisfied, appear to be quite satisfactory.

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED

Forty-seven Statutory Notices were served as follows:—

Section	No. of Notices		
Housing Act, 1957			
17	7	1—Undertaking to carry out repairs)	
		5—Closed)	7
		1—Demolished)	
Public Health Act, 1936			
24	35	Work completed by Local Authority ...	35
39	3	Work completed by Local Authority ...	3
48	2	Work completed by Owner's Tradesman ...	2
			<hr/>
			Total 47
			<hr/>

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61

I give below an abridged list of nuisances and defects remedied without formal action during the year.

Work to drains, i.e., relaid, repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	80
Sanitary accommodation repaired, renewed or reconstructed	...	...	14
Roofs and chimney stacks repaired	...	...	18
Woodwork repaired and made good (floors, windows, doors, etc.)	...	...	32
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	...	...	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	89

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disinfection by formalin gas was carried out in 17 houses after the patient had been removed to Hospital for treatment for tuberculosis. Two disinfections were carried out for purification purposes, making a total of 26 rooms and one washplace disinfected.

INFESTATIONS AND DIRTY PREMISES

Five houses had to be cleansed for bugs, lice or fleas.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Twelve visits were made to the remaining common lodging house in the City.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades existing in the City consist of one Rag and Bone Merchant, one Fat Refinery and a Tannery. The few offensive trades are explained because all the offal and refuse from the Slaughterhouses is disposed of in the neighbouring areas and offensive trades are all connected with by-products of the Slaughterhouse.

KNACKERS YARD

None practising in the City.

FAIRGROUNDS

Inspections were made of the fairs during the year, firstly in respect of sanitary accommodation and water supply and secondly in respect of stalls and premises used for the preparation and sale of food to the public and employees of the showmen. These were in a satisfactory condition.

LICENSED PREMISES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

All places of public entertainment have been visited and reports made on them for the purpose of licensing at Brewster Sessions. A certain amount of maintenance work was necessary to the sanitary accommodation which included repairs caused by misuse.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year, schemes were started which should help to abate the nuisance caused by grit from the Electricity Works and smell and deposits from the British Sugar Corporation. The Electricity Works are to have electrostatic precipitators introduced into the flues and these should remove the offending grit so that it can be dealt with without causing a nuisance.

The British Sugar Corporation works, although in an adjoining Authority, occasionally cause a nuisance in the City. Action has been taken and is continuing to be taken in the out-of-season periods to progressively eliminate and minimise the smell of the cooking of the beet.

The number of railway steam engines used locally has again reduced.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Eleven complaints of noise nuisances were received and action taken in every case where necessary to abate the nuisance or reduce it to a reasonable standard.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 24 caravan sites licensed for 669 caravans to which 151 visits were made.

One hundred and sixty-seven visits were made to caravans parking on unauthorised sites.

SWIMMING POOLS

Twenty-five bacteriological samples were taken during the season from the swimming pools in the City namely those owned by the City Council by the Joint Education Board and one private school. Four samples proved to be unsatisfactory and remedial action was taken immediately. In addition to the visits made for sampling, many were made for testing on the spot. The pools are regularly visited during the season to inspect the records kept.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938-55

PROSECUTIONS

Offence	Verdict
Selling Bacon not of quality demanded	Fined £5: Pleaded Guilty
Bread not of quality demanded	Fined £2: Pleaded Guilty
Selling milk in dirty bottle (school supply)	Fined £1: Pleaded Guilty
Maggots in currants	Case dismissed

The Council directed that strong letters of warning be sent to firms concerning the sale of the following:—

Milk in dirty bottle.

Mouldy Cheese

Glass in bottle of soft drink

The various premises registered or subject to regulations made under the Food and Drugs Acts have been regularly inspected, in particular the Cafes and Restaurant kitchens. The Hotels, which for the greater part are situated in the centre of the City, are visited once a week, varying the day and the time of the visit.

Altogether 1249 visits were made to the various food shops.

Sixty-seven visits were made to the 14 bakehouses in the City.

The series of lectures given to foodhandlers on the Food Hygiene Regulations and good practice in their business were continued and a further 20 certificates issued during the year.

REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER SECTION 16

(A) Ice-cream:

Ice-cream is manufactured by one firm in the City. This manufacturer pasteurises ice-cream by the "Holder" method. The recording thermometers are regularly inspected and checked with the certified thermometers owned by the Department.

There are 244 premises retailing ice-cream in the City, all of which were visited during the year.

(B) Making-up Premises:

One hundred and fourteen visits were made to 45 premises in the City. These visits were made to the premises for some particular reason and do not include visits made when visiting the shop or slaughterhouse to which they are attached.

FOOD OTHER THAN MEAT

Four hundred and seven-four Condemnation Notes were issued covering 2719 tins of food and 11 cwts., 6 stones, 13 lbs., 10 ozs. of other foodstuffs.

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year, 16 Formal Samples of milk were taken, 14 of which were satisfactory and two adulterated. These are dealt with more fully in the statement following the list of samples sent to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The average composition of 15 samples of milk gave 4.3 % Fat and 8.64 % Solids-not-Fat. One Sample Channel Island milk gave 4.80 % Fat and 9.20 % Solids-not-Fat.

There were three firms selling milk in the City (one of which closed down during the year). The records of the pasteurising plants of these firms are readily available at all times for inspection. The records include the Fat and Solids-not-Fat percentages of milk. For this reason, the number of samples taken for this type of milk sampling has been fairly small to avoid unnecessary duplication and to make available an opportunity to take more samples of other foods. Washings from the bottles and plant have been regularly taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Article	Number examined			Number adulterated or unsatisfactory		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	16	—	16	2	—	2
Whisky	4	—	4	—	—	—
Rum	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cherry Brandy	1	—	1	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	1	—	—	—
Brandy	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bread containing Extran- eous Matter	—	1	1	—	1	1
Candied Fruit	—	1	1	—	—	—
Canned Meat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Creamed Horseradish	—	1	1	—	—	—
Edible Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Juices	—	3	3	—	—	—
Haslet	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jam	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Pie Filling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Limeade containing For- eign Matter	—	1	1	—	1	1
Malt Vinegar	—	1	1	—	—	—
Strawberry Flavoured Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—
Herbal Tranquilisers	—	1	1	—	—	—
Canned Meat	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee & Chicory Essence "Dairyset"	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Filling	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—
Margarine	—	7	7	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	1	1
Soft Drinks	—	8	8	—	—	—
Butter	2	1	3	—	—	—
Pork Sausage	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pork Ring	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat Pudding	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potted Beef and Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes	1	—	1	—	—	—
"Scofa" Bread	1	1	2	—	—	—
Butter Eccles Cakes	1	—	1	—	—	—
Toffee Apple Mix	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pate de Foie with Truffles	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diabetic Milk Chocolate	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diet Food ("Dramal")	—	1	1	—	—	—
Linctus of Glycerine, Honey and Lemon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Adults Nerve Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dairy Ice Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
"Top of the Milk"	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cambridge Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—
Corned Beef	—	1	1	—	—	—
Instant Mashed Potato	—	1	1	—	—	—
Plain Flour	—	1	1	—	—	—
	43	50	93	2	3	5

NOTE—The seven Informal Samples of Margarine were also tested for Vitamin A content

Milk—Samples of milk taken on delivery were found to contain added water. "Appeal to cow" samples taken substantiated this opinion and a prosecution was authorised.

Bread containing extraneous Matter—This sample contained brown fatty substance. This was found to consist of vegetable oil and a small amount of iron. A possible explanation was that the bakery machinery was lubricated with vegetable oil and small amounts of iron compounds worn from the metal surfaces must have collected together and become incorporated in the loaf. No action was taken in this matter.

Limeade containing foreign Matter—The foreign matter in this sample consisted of a mass of fungal hyphae having a very small amount of farinaceous matter associated with it.
A prosecution was authorised.

Mincemeat—This sample was satisfactory but during the analysis extraneous matter in the form of nine fibres were discovered and microscopical examination showed them to be most probably jute fibres — possibly originating from a sack in which one of the ingredients was stored. No action was taken in this matter.

In addition to the above, the Public Analyst was able to advise the Department on the following cases:—

A sample of water was taken from a well discovered on the premises of a local trader who wished to use it in connection with his business. The water proved to be unsuitable because of organic pollution possibly from sewage or of manurial origin. The well was not allowed to be re-opened.

A complaint was received that plain flour used for cooking dumplings turned brown during the process of cooking. On investigation, the flour was found to be quite normal but on trial and error it was proved that an excess of baking powder in the preparation of dumplings causes them to turn brown during cooking.

Samples of various foods were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination, in particular, dessicated coconut, dried egg and egg albumen products, but in no case was *Salmonella* isolated.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1960

Sterilised milk is sold in this City by two firms distributing milk treated and bottled in Nottingham and Grimsby.

Seventy samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for approved tests.

Note:—Test for Tuberculin Tested milk is the Methyane Blue test for keeping quality, i.e., cleanliness.

Test for Pasteurised milk is the Methyane Blue test for keeping quality, i.e., cleanliness and the Phosphatase test to show whether or not the milk has been heat treated at a temperature which whilst destroying the tubercle bacillus, etc., does not alter the nature of the milk.

Test for Sterilised milk is the Turbidity test which shows whether or not the milk has been heat treated at a much higher temperature than pasteurised milk thus killing all bacteria but at the same time imparting the taste of boiled milk.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

As mentioned in last year's Report, the new Slaughterhouse commenced operations in March, 1963. Work has continued throughout the year and the slaughterhouse now seems to have settled down to efficient killing. Mr. Morton who was appointed in August, 1963, as Meat Inspector to cope with this extra work commenced duties on the 9th September, 1963.

The opening of this new Abattoir does not appear to have affected the amount of slaughtering in any of the other Slaughterhouses. The turnover so far has been approximately as expected but I am told that in the new year this may increase because of killing for export purposes.

One of the results of the opening of the new slaughterhouse has been that the sampling of Mesenteric Lymph Nodes from pigs sent in by local farmers has been facilitated. To date, no Salmonella has been found present in the nodes sent to the Public Health Laboratory.

MEAT INSPECTION
Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
1. Number killed	8764	363	94	27,566	19,436
2. Number inspected	8764	363	94	27,566	19,436
3. All diseases, except T.B. and C.B., whole carcasses con- demned	2	—	3	7	19
4. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1211	2	—	211	624
5. Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than T.B. and C.B.	13.84 %	.55 %	3.2 %	.79 %	3.3 %
6. T.B. ONLY Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	4
7. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	6	—	—	—	111
8. Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	.07 %	—	—	—	.59 %
9. CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	30	—	—	—	—
10. Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	30	—	—	—	—
11. Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The reasons for condemnation of the carcasses mentioned in the table are as below. It should be noticed that the beast's carcasses given as condemned with Cysticercosis are subsequently treated in deep freeze so that the cyst is rendered innocuous and the meat is fit for consumption.

One of the features which should be noticed is the continued decrease of condemnation of any part of a beast for T.B.

CATTLE

30 Beast ... C.B.
1 Beast ... Septic Pericarditis
1 Beast ... Emaciation

CALVES

3 calves ... Immaturity

SHEEP

3 Sheep ... Septic pleurisy
1 Sheep ... Mastitis
3 Sheep ... Emaciation

PIGS

3 Pigs ... Erysipelas
2 Pigs ... Septic Pericarditis
1 Pig ... Leukaemia
3 Pigs ... Pyelonephritis
2 Pigs ... Abscesses
1 Pig ... Moribund
2 Pigs ... Septic pleurisy and
peritonitis
5 Pigs ... Pyaemia

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The arrangement with Messrs. May and Sons Ltd., of Bourne for disposal of condemned meat by digestion on their premises continues to work satisfactorily.

Other food which has been condemned is collected and disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip. This is tipped early in the morning so that it is quickly covered by several feet of normal refuse.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Thirty-nine persons satisfied the Inspectors of their ability to slaughter animals and licences were issued accordingly. These licences do not permit the slaughtering of horses.

The instruments for slaughtering used locally are the captive bolt for beast and electric stunners for sheep and pigs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The totals given of Factories includes Bakehouses, Making up Premises, Dairies and One Ice-cream Factory but the visits to these premises are not included under this heading except where action was required under the appropriate section of the Factories Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Inspections Register (2)	Number of		
		Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	74	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	270	430	15	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	29	23	—	—
Total ...	335	527	15	—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted		
	Found	Remedied	Referred		Inspector
			To H.M.	By H.M.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	6	4			
Overcrowding (S.2) ...					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient ...					
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	17	12	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	8	6	—	—	—
Total ...	32	23	—	1	—

Various nuisances were abated and works of cleansing were carried out after informal action by this Department in addition to the above.

Regular visits were made to the large building sites and numerous small sites to inspect the sanitary arrangements for the workmen.

OUTWORKERS

Addresses of Outworkers:—

Received from Employers ...	84
Received from Other Authorities ...	3

All the Outworkers' premises in the City have been visited and found to be satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of proper- ties in Local Author- ity's District ...	56	19,852	3693	23601	74
II. Total number of pro- perties inspected as a result of notifica- tion	27	234	45	306	1
Number of such pro- perties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	—	—	1	1	—
Minor	15	220	41	276	1
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	5	10	4	19	—
III. Total number of pro- perties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ...	29	592	199	820	18
Number of such pro- perties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	21	34	17	72	1
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Total number of pro- perties otherwise in- spected (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	1837	391	2228	—
Number of such pro- perties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	14	1	15	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949—Continued

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Auth- Local ority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
V. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ...	413	3408	1888	5709	42
VI. Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.	41	278	64	383	2
VII. Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments ...	225	333	112	670	8
VIII. Number of notices served Under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing) ...	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
X. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Number of “Block” control schemes carried out ... SIX					

